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OLYMPIC THEATER, -"Rip Van Winkle." Robert Mc UNION SQUARE THEATER,-" The Wicked World," WALLACK'S TREATER .- "Ours," Lester Wallack.

Association Hall.-Lecture. Rev. H. M. Gallaher. BAIN HALL-The Pilgrim. COOPER INSTITUTE.-Prof. Hartz and Dr. Colton. Magic and Laughing Gas.

DE, CROSEY'S CHURCH.-Old Folks' Concert. STRINWAY HALL-Concert. The Hampton Singers.

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### Business Notices.

CUBA .- Read the articles in this week's the present state of Cubs. The Passons for keeping cool about it the present state of Cubs. The Nation is on sale at the news-

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, Wedding THE REPORT OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE COM-EVITABLE RESERVED IN AN ENGINEER STILLS WEEK'S NATION, ED-tailed "The Brance and the Francial Crisis." THE NATION is on sale at the second with at 12 cts. per cour.

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Advertisements received at up-town offices, 54; W. 38d-st., or 598 W. 38d-st.; at the Harlem Office, 2,386 Fourth-ave, between 139th and 130th-sts.; and at the Brocklyn Branch Office, 333 Washington-st., next door to the Post-office, till 8 p. m., at regular rates. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing.

During the construction of the front of the new Tribune miding. The Tribune Office may be found in the first wilding in the rear on Spruce-st. The Tribune Counting During the construction of the may be found in the pro-building, the Fribane Office may be found in the pro-tending in the rear on Sprucest. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door them Sprucest, from the old site.

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

## FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1873.

In the Virginius matter Spain has asked for delay to obtatu further information, and the request has been granted; the report of executions on the 10th of November is denied; the Spanish Minister for Colonies has arrived at Havana. === The French Ministers have tendered their resignations to President MacMahon, but their acceptance has been postponed. ---- The second Dutch expedition against the Atcheenese has started

The United States Treasury is declared to be substantially bankrupt, - Accountant Warren's report Phelps defalcation is said to criticise very scverely the defects in the system of State Treasury management. --- Robert Finney, Secretary of two Pittsburgh insurance companies, has embezzled about \$175,000. == The Friends' National First-Day School Convention is in session at Lynn, Mass. ---- Navigation on the Eric Canal has been sud-denly closed by ice. No clue has been discovered to the murderer of Mrs. Joseph Selleck, at New-Canaan, Conn. - A Boston physician committed suicide through chagrin at a professional mistake. - A jury of Boston physicians warned the public against the danger of inhaling chloroform, recommending ether instead. - The American Iron and Steel Association held its annual meeting in Philadelphia. - The Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows an increase in the production and export of tobacco.

The City of New-York, from Havana, brought intelligence of the seizure of her passengers and the arrest of 200 persons on the Island. —— The Clearing-house Association made minor changes in the report of the Committee of Nine on Banking Reforms. —— The engineer and the boy who was said to have been in charge of the botler which exploded in Harlem testified at the inquest.

A portion of the bonds stolen from the Cuban Junta were recovered. === An English forger was arrested. \_\_\_\_ A meeting was held to devise measures for relieving the prevailing destitution without foster Ing public pauperism. \_\_\_\_ Gold, 109, 1082, 1093. Ther mometer, 29°, 32°, 27°.

The report of Mr. Warren, the expert who has examined the books of the State Treasurer and Controller, according to our Albany dispatches, is expected to make a sensation, It is said that this report will make against the long established routine in these offices brought forward.

The protest of a large number of merchants doing business in the neighborhood of Maidenlane against the establishment of the proposed dumping-ground at the foot of that busy street, seems a reasonable one, and is supported by many important considerations. The the consequences of the reckless improvidence will never be brought to trial as long as the I tion costs the frequent loss of railway trains, concludes the Nevada newsman.

THE REPORT OF A PARTY AND PARTY.

rubbish and filth of the city ought, in any of their representatives. But nothing can be case, to be put to a better use than that of creating a nuisance at our crowded docks.

A letter from Jamaica, published this morning, gives some particulars hitherto unknown of the sailing of the Virginius from that island and of her capture. It seems that the brave Varona proposed to anticipate the Spanish vengeance by firing the powder magazine, but was persuaded by Capt. Fry that the American flag would protect him. Varona was a man of gallant and chivalrous nature. Even the Havana papers speak of his humane treatment of his prisoners while in arms in

The apprehension we expressed some days ago that by a defection from the Centers the demand of MacMahon for the unconditional prolongation of his powers would be granted, has been justified by the event. It was reported yesterday that his Ministry had resigned in a body, but as there was nothing in the vote of the day before to make such a step necessary, it was probably a mere formality to give the new dictator the opportunity to reappoint them or select another more perfeetly in harmony with his views.

An important session of the Iron and Steel Association of the United States was begun yesterday in Philadelphia. The address of the President presents a highly favorable report of the general condition of the great iron trade of the country. The present difficulties are considered to be temporary; they depress all branches of productive industry. It is claimed that the iron and steel business of the United States was never on so substantial basis, nor those engaged in it so independent of foreign interference. The iron men now only ask to be let alone.

Two singular cases of popular and scientific interest are reported in our Boston correspondence. One is that of a suicide caused by mortified professional pride; and another is the death of a patient while under the influence of an anæsthetic. That an enthusiastic young physician should kill himself rather than face a fatal mistake in a diagnosis which he had made argues an extreme of sensitiveness most rare. The verdict in the case of Mrs. Crie, who died after inhaling a mixture of ether and chloroform, is a warning against the use of these preparations.

Although no final plan of operations for relief of the poor was reached by the citizens who met informally yesterday, the suggestions brought out in debate are encouraging. The almost inevitable result of any elaborate system of relief adopted in times of great public distress is to foster pauperism. Fire and pestilence, dreadful as they are in themselves, are still more feared in great cities, where they are sure to leave in their train a vast number of persons who must be dependent on charity. These, from becoming temporary wards, may lapse into an abject state of pauperism; many of them are thus lost to the productive resources of the State. utterance, official and private, of the Span-In the discussion yesterday, in which such men as the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Dorman B. Eaton, Commissioner Myer Stern, and others took part, this danger was kept in view; and the too common tendency of the people to look to the Government for help was also clearly set forth. It is apparent that something must be done to relieve the distress of the poor, who are uncommonly numerous this season. The meeting yesterday began a good work by appointing a committee of examination and one to report a plan of operations. Certainly there never was a time when discreet liberality was more needed than now.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES. The first duty which Congress will be called upon to perform, when it comes together week enne equal to its expenditure, which can only be done by an increase of taxation. We regard an increase of taxation, under existing circumstances, as the only plan by which our currency can be saved from further depreciation and the country protected from a repetition of the ruinous speculation and demoralization which followed the war. Already, as the result of the panic, lower prices have been established in most articles. The volume of business transactions has been greatly contracted. The unhealthy growth of our railroad system and the great stock speculations in Wall Street have been stopped. Money is steadily and even rapidly accumulating at the financial centers. Confidence is slowly recovering, and will continue to increase, unless it should be prostrated by fresh catastrophes. But it is contrary to the genius of the American people to keep their money idle. The records of past experience teach us that before many months money will be obtainable at very low rates of interest by those who can give good security.

The facts, then, are these: reduced prices; diminished trade, manufactures and wages; and an increased quantity of money. It is the last consideration to which we attach the greatest importance. Here we have a Secretary of the Treasury, without warrant of law and without a shadow of excuse, except the necessities of the Government, manufacturing money at the rate of one or two millions a week. The inevitable result of this combination of circumstances will be another period of blind speculation with its accompaniments of defalcations and swindling, with another and worse collapse of credit as the certain termination. The only escape from these calamities of the future is the immediate stoppage of the paper money mill at Washington, and the withdrawal of the illegal issue of greenbacks already made. But to effect this Congress must cut down appropriations and restore some of the imposts which it has re-

moved. In reply to an objection which is sure to be urged by the demagogues, that the people are already "ground into the earth" by taxation, we have only to say that it was not taxation which caused the panic, and that the raising of forty or fifty million dollars more a year from a nation of as many souls will not be an unendurable hardship. If the contrary is maintained, we trust that the extravagant appropriations of the late Congress will be viewed in the light of that opinion. We trust that the cost of the war with Spain which is now so vehemently clamored for will be counted. But still we should prefer somewhat oppressive taxation to the alternative of swinstronger charges than any that have yet been ding the creditor classes by a further inflation of the currency. To rain the thrifty for the benefit of the unthrifty is sure in the end to destroy the prosperity of a country, no matter what its natural advantages may be. We are opposed to raising money by the sale of bonds to meet deficiencies in current revenue. We think the people should be made to feel

worse than the slow, silent, steady " watering" to which the currency has now for two months gift of the shirt of Nessus, and similar repulting comparisons for the financial "policy" of the Administration.

THE DILEMMA OF CASTELAR. The late dispatches from Madrid indicate with sufficient clearness the straits to which the Republican government is brought in the Virginius affair. Besides the Carlists in Navarre and the Federalists in Murcia, it sees States, the Cuban Republic, and the Casino Español, all presenting the most exacting and contradictory demands. It might make some reasonable disposition of the subject if it were cordially supported at home by the masses of the most patriotic people in the world, they are never so happy as when they can make their patriotism a pretext for attacking the opposite party among their own countrymen. Nothing pleases them more than to boast of their own Españolismo, unless it is the opportunity of accusing an opponent of not being sufficiently Spanish. From two points of attack this is the charge now hurled at Senor Castelar. The Alfonsist organs, who imagine they see in this complication a chance to destroy the Republic and to restore the monarchy, already begin to accuse the President of undue friendliness to the United States, and demand that he shall send Gen. Sickles his passports without a moment's delay. From the other side of the field the Republican minority, who are in sympathy with the Intransigentes, also denounce the Government for its loose grasp of the foreign relations, in the hope that if the Castelar Ministry is overthrown there may be a chance for the radical socialist leaders to seize the

reins of power. No one can doubt the disposition of Don Emilio Castelar to do everything in his power to satisfy the just claims of the United States in this deplorable affair. But the attitude of parties in Spain shows how little hope there is that the representative assembly will sanction any resolute measures of repression exercised upon the officers in the Antilles who seized the Virginius and murdered her passengers and crew. If the Pennsular authorities in Cuba should refuse to obey his orders in such a sense, there is every reason to believe that the vast majority in Spain would side with them instead of with Castelar, and that the result would be the fall of his Ministry if not the failure of the Republican experiment in Spain. There is, we think, a serious question as to

whether they would obey such orders as, for instance, to restore the Virginius, and to arrest, try, and punish the murderers of Santiago. The first mails from Cuba showed what serene joy and assurance of having done a noble and beautiful thing, informed every tards in the Island. The City of Havana was given up to rejoicing; the "bizarre ma-"rines of the Tornado" were called the saviors of the nation. A bull-fight of unusual splender and ferocity was set on foot in their honor, and the last test of Peninsular enthusiasm, a subscription of coin, was began for their benefit. They could not imagine the possibility of a different view being entertained, or at least labored to make themselves believe so. It is true that the news we print this morning would seem to indicate that the pale cast of thought was beginning to take some of the lively color from these self-satisfied rejoicings. But there are as yet not signs enough of returning sanity to convince us that any measures of reparation ordered from Madrid could be carried into effect in Cuba without our assist-

in Spain. We do not pretend that this is an encouraging view to take of the situation. We have not seen from the beginning, and do not yet see, anything to presage a peaceful and honorable solution of the difficulty raised by the brutal massacre at Santiago. It was one of those outrageous crimes which can never be fully atoned and repaired, and the consequences of which light equally apon the perpetrator and the sufferer. It is true that the dispatches from Washington to-day, especially those inspired by the Government, hold a different, and as far as may be guessed through through their Delphic vagueness, a more cheering language. We can only say the Administration has our warmest sympathy in any efforts it may make to save the national honor and interests without bloodshed, and our wishes in that direction are none the less cordial for the weakness of our faith.

BROOKLYN'S OPPORTUNITY.

The conviction of Tweed ought to be encouragement for the friends of Reform in Brooklyn, for it indicates the irresistible power of the people combined for the rescue of government from bad hands. The unexpected condemnation of the chief robber in this city carries with it the conviction of the lesser rogues; and we are greatly mistaken if the announcement of that righteous verdict has not already struck dismay to the Ring still fortified in Brooklyn.

Next month the trial of the District Attorney of Kings County is to take place in this city before Mr. Gilbert Spier, who has been appointed to hear evidence in the most important case of the kind ever tried in this State. The consequences of the decision to the people of Brooklyn are not less momentous than those which follow the condempation of Tweed. Indeed they are greater, for the government of New-York had been wrested from Tweed's grasp before his trial; the fate of honest government and thorough Reform in Brooklyn depends in larger measure than many suppose upon the findings against Winchester Britton. Unhappily for Reform there, Mr. Britton stands at the very threshold of justice to thwart the purposes of Reform. His first official act was to quash indictments against ballot-box stuffers who had aitled him and his party to fraudulent success at the polls. But for lack of zeal or worse offense in the District-Attorney's office, corrafpt officials and contractors would now be under indictment for robberies as flagrant, if not as large, as any ever committed by Tweed and his confederates. We need not cite the cases we allude to; they are already familiar to Brooklyn readers and tax-payers generally ; and if an hopest administration is secured before these cases are outlawed by limitation of time, they will also become notorious abroad.

We have lately called attention to the cheat practiced upon the people of Brooklyn by the mock prosecution of Sprague. It may be safely set down that that delinquent officer

hands which now regulate it. It is certain, moreover, that Rodman knows facts which been subjected at the hands of Mr. Richard- implicate other and more important members a true "demon of the lamp," it has entered son. The sowing of the dragon's teeth, the of the Ring, and a miserable intrigue has been more than half the households in this country, set on foot for the purpose of using Rodman to put them and the roof that covers them in sive conceptions of antiquity are the only fit- to have Britton-inducing the Reformers to continual jeopardy. consent that the inquiry into the District-Attorney's conduct shall be dropped on condition that Britton will accept Rodman as a wit- the productive industries of this country are, ness against the rest of the Ring. The conviction of Mr. Winchester Britton will spoil this bargain. It will put the Reformers in possession not only of the evidence to convict the actual despoilers of the City Treasury and Trust dying, he did not drop his mantle. What a Company, but when Governor Dix shall apitself confronted by England, the United point as successor to the office of public prosecutor a man of unquestioned integrity, they will also have the means of punishing those in the Water Board, Controller's office and among the public contractors who accepted and paid bribes and retained public funds. The the nation. But although the Spaniards are evidence against these several persons was completed more than a year ago, but has never reached a Grand Jury. There can be no prosecution of the Brooklyn imitators of Tweed, no thorough reform of the local Government, until the office of public prosecutor is properly administered, and the Committee of Fifty should act with the energy which has brought such good results in the late trial of the chief culprit in this city.

DISPROPORTIONATE LOSS BY FIRE.

The record of the year which is about to close, while it does not so far present so formidable a catalogue of losses by fire in the great centers of population and industry as some of its immediate predecessors, is not for the worse almost beggars comparison. We after all a very encouraging one in respect to the recurrence of such disasters. No one can | bave lost their second or third timepiece, being examine it without concluding that, in this country, fires are increasing much more rapidly | carrying a watch altogether. than is warranted by the increase of business done and values exposed to loss.

The statistics of insurance show that-leaving out of the account all the losses of comby fire in foreign countries bear the same procompanies as in this country. But while these percentages of loss are so very nearly equal, the rates of premium are very unequal. Without going into detail, it is sufficient for our present purpose that the premiums for fire insurance charged in this country are at least double those charged abroad, and they are is in this country twice as great as in foreign countries. How far this disproportionate loss is preventable, what are its causes, and what the to the citizen as to the fire underwriter. Ultimately the loss falls upon the community, whether insurance intervenes to protect the our energies in discovering the causes of the loss than in disputing whether it shall be paid | fares. in the shape of increased premiums on our insurance, or an increased tax upon our in-

dustry. The headlong haste with which all our enterprises are begun and carried forward makes us a reckless people. A majority of all the dishonest. From time to time a change in the fires, the causes of which are ascertained with certainty, originate in sheer carelessnesscarelessness in the construction of buildings, in the arrangement and use of heating and lighting apparatus, and in the handling of dangerous substances. Reckless haste, and still more reckless greed, in the absence of the vigilant control of law, put up buildings of such firmsy material, with such slender partition walls, and such gaping crevices in chim ney and flue, that the wonder only is that the fire comes so seldom when it is so constantly invited. This evil is by no means confined to the humbler class of structures. In some respects, and these such as reasonable caution ance, which, as we have before said, would and a trivial outlay would have prevented, there is a high moral tone about after next, is to make the Government's review inevitably destroy the Castelar Government the most imposing edifices are the most faulty. the atmosphere of Boston that excites our spain, would it be proper, would we be just to The speculations induced by the war led to hopeless envy. Yet from that blissful locality specific thousands of lives because certain American the hasty erection and expansion of towns in preparation for a population and a prosperity which has never come, or coming has departed. Buildings in such localities, usually beavily mortgaged, and either badly occupied or not | the punch-gong system. Each conductor, as occupied at all, are not desirable property, and often the usurer is the only cash purchaser | punch which marked its record on a slip of

available. This haste with which new towns spring up and grow into cities also prevents on the part | was to note the ring of the gong. For a of the underwriter that thorough knowledge of both the character of the risks and of the applicants, which is an essential safeguard against the unwitting offer of a premium upon incendiarism. This one fact places our underwriters at great disadvantage as compared with those of older countries; and the disadvantage of the underwriter is here, to a greater or less extent, the peril of the community.

The greater difficulty in this country in detecting and punishing the crime of arson than exists under the police systems of the old world contributes in no small degree to make life and property insecure. In some countries of Europe the cause of every fire is investigated and the underwriter is prohibited from paying until the fire is shown to have been an honest one. The rule being impartial, the inquisition damages neither the reputation nor the business of the insured. In this country, close investigation into the cause of a tire is seldom" made unless the underwriters make it on suspicion; and, when they come into court to resist a claim believed to be dishonest, our courts and juries regard them with disfavor. This indirect but powerful encouragement of incendiarism much increases the frequency, and much more the destructiveness of fires; for when the origin of the fire is incendiary, the material is expressly prepared not only to kindle but to burn. The remedy for this prolific source of loss by fire is clearly within our reach.

The readiness with which new inventions and discoveries are adopted into general use in this country, is not without its measure of influence in increasing the hazard of fire. Steam has come into almost universal use. Railways shoot along our thoroughfares, and engine-fires burn day and night beneath stately structure and open street. Patent heating and lighting contrivances are in constant use by people who have neither the sense to regulate nor to fear them. Lucifer matches vindicate; their title by "playing the "devil" in improper places and careless hands. New chemical products and combinations, the properties and spossibilities of which are but little known, enter into every process of, manufacture and make our teeming factories and towering warehouses magazines of combustibles-often in the midst of crowded cities, the quicker to spread desolation when the fire ignites.

And, worst of all, petroleum, its products

control of the prosecution remains in the depots, and docks; its storage endangers OUR RELATIONS WITH SPAIN every warehouse where it is harbored; and its use entails an annual loss of millions. As

> Such are a few of the more prominent reasons for that excessive annual loss by fire with which to a large extent unnecessarily, burdened.

> > HORSE CARS AND MORALS.

It's a pity that Buckle is dead; or, that field the last few years have afforded for a demonstration of his favorite doctrine! Is there in all his volumes such an instance of the relation of geography to morality as was afforded by the extension of our territory to the Pacific, and the coincident development of Christian statesmen? Or, coming to minor themes, is there not food for fine theorizing in the effect exerted on morality by horse cars? There are many branches of this subject. We are not prepared, for instance, with statistics of the comparative number and intensity of the oaths of the jehus on ownibus tops and the drivers on front platforms. The consequences of balkiness in the respective teams, and of obstructions on the road or the tramway, would need to be collated for the calculation. Then as to the passengers-there was a good humor in the old stage load, which we miss in the modern conveyance when a detention occurs. More drunken men get into cars than ever did into omnibuses. In the matter of pickpockets, the difference know of several instances where sufferers who still obliged to ride in the cars, have given up

But perhaps the most remarkable effect of the present mode of city locomotion is in the matter of car fares. It is an admitted fact that in a considerable proportion of cases if panies which have bankrupted them-the losses | the conductor neglects to ask for the fare, the passenger fails to remind him. There are few portion to the premiums received by insurance of us who have not seen a man whose appearance would presuppose a well-lined pocketbook and a balance in bank, sitting for a while with a five-cent piece between his thumb and finger, and after the conductor has passed by, quetly slipping the coin back into his vest pocket. There is, however, a greater trust on the part of the car companies in the average steadily and necessarily increasing. It follows honesty of the passenger than in that of the that the ratio of loss by fire to amount insured | conductor. The "patent box" system, more in vogue in other cities than our own, depends upon this faith. Yet we are informed that even this soon indicates a progressive remedies, if any, are questions quite as vital decline of morality. The patrons of a new route pay as they enter with great promptitude and honesty; but it is the conviction of the road owners that after a year or two they individual or not; and it is better to spend are carrying a considerable number of regular passengers who seldom or never pay their But the deterioration of morals in the case

of conductors, if report speaks truth, is some-

thing frightful to contemplate. At all events,

all systems of management at present are based upon the supposition that conductors are method or the introduction of some contrivance for checking the receipts, indicates the extent of previous demoralization. The remarkable circumstance is that sooner or later all checking contrivances are more or less evaded, and the old pilfering is resumed. The index that used to be placed in cars to show the number of fares proved valueless on long routes, because the conductors soon discovered that passengers would not trouble themselves about its record. The patent box was introduced on a Brooklyn road, and suddenly raised receipts by 30 per cent; but gradually they fell away, and in a few months were at their previous standard. We all admit that there came some time ago a tale of ingenious horse-car immorality which would raise a blush on the indefinite cheek of a New-York conductor. A company there had introduced he took a fare, was obliged to squeeze a paper, and simultaneously rang a small gong attached to the punch. The passenger while the receipts were largely swelled. Then they declined. At length they reached a lower point than ever before. Detectives rode up and down in the cars, listened faithfully for the note of the gong with each fare, heard it every time, and yet the receipts were short. Months elapsed, and the proprietors were at their wits' end. At length the trick was discovered. An ingenious artisan had furnished almost every conductor on the road with a small duplicate gong, which, carried concealed in the hand, did the ring-

ing without the recording. Now we recollect that there were stories in the old time about the omnibus drivers who sorted sixpences-"one for me and one for "the boss"-and a pleasant legend of one whom his employer overheard in the process of sorting, and forgave because he threw the odd sixpence in the boss's pile. But there was no such systematic loss of morals in an entire class as this of to-day. As we have said, if we had a Buckle, we might be able to reduce this matter to a demonstration. Perhaps the food question is at the root of the matter. We all know that the car conductor is insufficiently fed. He is obliged to snatch something in the semblance of a-meal in the few minutes' waiting of the car at the ends of the line. His hours are long and weary. Suppose, as all other devices have proved more or less modified failures, some car company tries the experiment of giving time enough for honest sleep and meals to their employés. We should like, if only for novety's sake, to ride in a car with a well-fed conductor.

We have sometimes thought that there is some thing in the ownership of real estate which makes men hard and sharp. Perhaps it is the taxes, or the insurance premiums, or the tenants who commit strip and waste, or do not pay up promptly. But when we hear of a soft-hearted landlord, we feel that his name should be blazoned in these columus. Only in this case we do not know his name. But he lives in Chicopee, Mass., and they know it there When he heard of the reduction of wages in the manufactories, he at once reduced the rent of his tenants one-half. It isn't intimated that he is insane; and we are willing to believe that he is pre-empting one of the "many mansions" which are more desirable than the choicest corner lots of brown-stone fronts in this transitory world.

Anything new in the way of an obituary notice is a relief-something like this for instance from a Nevada newspaper: "The many friends of Bill Thompson will regret to hear that he was bashed up and their adulterations, add their innumerable by a catamount the other day on Nixon's Hill, while lying in wait to shoot a Chinaman." "This is always a world of disappointment," obliosophically as her coal bankers are not in and bankers are not in and

Continued from First Page.

The officers of the steamer know nothing of such seizures, and the rumors to that effect had neves reached their ears. The steamer itself had met with no opposition either in entering or leaving the harbor of Havana.

THE SPANISH FORCE IN CUBA. MADRID, Thursday, Nov. 20, 1871. It is officially announced this morning that the effective Spanish force in Cuba numbers 54,000 men.

DISCUSSIONS AT WASHINGTON. DISINCLINATION OF CONGRESSMEN TO PROVIDE FOR

THE CONTINGENCIES GROWING OUT OF THE TROUBLES-HOW THE REGISTER OF THE TREAS-URY REGARDS THEIR DUTY-VIEWS OF SENATOR SCOTT.

(BY TELERAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- Wm. M. Evarts, who has been in town since Yesterday, denies that he came for the purpose of consultation with the President and Secretary of State on the Cuban difficulty, or that he has had interviews with them. He is here to attend to some cases before the Supremo Court. He has had, as yet, no occasion, he says, to modify the views which he expressed in his speech at the New-York meeting on the seizure of the Virginius and the murder of her crew and passengers. Most of the prominent Senators and Representa-

tives who have arrived here are far from enthusi-

astic over the prospect of hostilities with Spain.

They discuss the question cautiously, with many

'ifs" and "buts," and rarely fail to refer to our

financial troubles, the weakness of our navy, and the support the United States ought to give to the struggling Spanish Republic. The reasons for this coolness on their part in the midst of the prevailing excitement are obvious. The war fever disturbs all their plans for the Winter's work in Congress, and if it continues will make the heavy speeches they have prepared on finances and politics, and the bills they have carefully drawn, so much useless rubbish. The situation will abraptly change, they know, if war breaks out. New financial measures must be devised, and new political combinations may result that will throw old leaders into the background and bring new men to the surface. Naturally Senators and members of the House who are comfortably ensconced in pleasant positions of easy leadership deprecate any change. The storm of righteous indignation at Spanish barbarity troubles them. It can do them no good, and, if nothing worse happens to them as the result of it, they will have to bestir themselves to keep the reins in their hands. They will have to shoulder the responsibility for such measures of taxation or inflation which the depleted state of Mr. Secretary Richardson's eash-box will render immediately necessary in case of war. White generals are seeking laurels in Cuba and commodores in the adjacent seas, these statesmen will have to undertake the thankless task of providing money to pay for fleets and soldiers, and this can be done in one of three ways only-by increasing taxation, by swelling the volume of the paper currency, or by issuing new bonds-none of which would be relished by the public.

ernment should not take advantage of Spain because, technically, the Virginius had her papers in regular order. By becoming involved in a war with Spain, we shall embarrass her attempts to found a republic, The agitation of the war question, he thinks, will serve the purpose of diverting the public mind from financial embarrassments, and the discussion of the subject in Congress will undoubtedly afford Congressmen an opportunity of shirking the responsibility of their shortcomings in the past. Senator Scott, of Pennsylvania, speaking of the Cuban difficulty, to-day, said that he had not been informed of the official facts received in relation to the question, and he thought that, in order to form an opinion as to what was the duty of our Government in the premises, the facts should first be well considered. If the Virginius, at the time of receiving her papers, ostensibly obtained them for the purpose of legitimate commerce, but in reality with a design to assist the Cuban Junta, she had then gone outside the limit of protection from the laws of the United States, and our Government would certainly not be justified in demanding reparation from Spain for its action concerning her. Because a vessel had obtained its papers under false representation, thus violating the laws of the United States, and making itself amenable to those of had met their death at the hands of the Spaniards! Mr. Scott was of the opinion that if on the contrary

The Hon, John Allison, Register of the Treasury.

in speaking of the Cuban question, thinks our Gov-

this fact was not shown, and that international law had been violated on the part of Spain, and the Virginius was proceeding under lawful circumstances, Congress would not besitate to go to the furthest limit in demanding reparation and security that a repetition of the Virginius outrage should not occur, even if war were likely to result from such a demand.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

OPDERS FROM THE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON-THE FRANKLIN, COLORADO, BROOKLYN, AND

DICTATOR TO SAIL SOON FOR CUBAN WATERS. Washington, Nov. 20.-The Navy Departnent is to-day ordering officers to the first-class steamers Franklin at Boston and the Colorado at New-York; the second-class steamer Brooklyn at Boston, and the iconclad Dictator, which is soon to be towed from New-London, Conn., to New-York-all of which vessels will soon sail for Cuban waters. Capt. Edward Simpson will command the Franklin, Capt. George M. Ransom the Colorado, and Capt. William T. Truxton the Brooklyn. The commanding officer for the Dictator has not yet been selected.

Commander George Brown and Lieut.-Commander J. Crittenden Watson have been ordered to ordnance duly at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. ACTIVITY AT THE CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, Nov. 20 .- The only new orders reseived at the Charlestown Yard this week were to hurry the work night and day, and the result has been such good honest work as the Government seldom gats for the wages it pays. The force of men is increased as fast as it is possible to work them to advantage, and to-day at numbered 1,865 men. Every department is worked as long as possible. In the Equipment Department work is continued until 105 p. in., while the Engineer's and Steam Engineers' Department is run during the whole 24 hours. There has been an unwonted attendance of visitors since the hurry began, and this afternoon, in the cold, threatening weather, the work of the Franklia was watched by numerous outsiders. The Franklin is in the dry deck, and the main work at present upon it is on its interior, though at the same time the old copper is being torn off the hull, for the purpose of caulking. The constructor reports that this essel will be prepared to receive water in its tanks next Saturday; 20,000 gallons will be required. The work on the Brooklyn, which will not be finished until some time after the Franklin is ready, consists at present of putting in new bollers. The force of marines is being enlarged, and a recruiting office has been established on Blackstone-st. A few men are enlisted daily and are al once sent over to the yard.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OSSIPEE. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 20 .- The United States steamer Ossipec, from Newport, passed the Fort at 9 a. m. this morning for the Norfolk Navy-Yard.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD. The busy hum of warlike preparation at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard yesterday presented a marked contrust to the sluggish inactivity of a few weeks ago. There have been no additional men pat on at the Yard since Wednesday, and Naval Constructor Hanscomb states that he has now a sufficient force for all purposes. The gates of the Yard were besieged yesterday by eager applicants for work. The 44-gun frigates Colorado a Minnesota, the 21-gun sloop Fiorida, and the triple-turreted monitor Roanoke, are now being fitted for sea with all possible dispatch. The Colorado, when in commussion, carries a crew of 650 men. She is now getting her ris-ging and stores, and will probable be ready in two weeks. It is expected that she will be the flagship of the North Atlantic squadron in place of the Worcester. be overhauled. The shop of-war Florida bears the rep-